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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/777,588	02/11/2004	Yuri Itkis	5896.00025	4947
29747	7590	03/14/2006	EXAMINER	
GREENBERG TRAURIG 3773 HOWARD HUGHES PARKWAY SUITE 500 NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89109			HOEL, MATTHEW D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3713	

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/777,588	ITKIS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Matthew D. Hoel	3713	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 June 2005.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 57-79 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 57-79 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 22nd, 2005 has been entered.

Specification

2. The use of the trademarks "Dragon-Ball-Z" and "BlueTooth" has been noted in paragraph 43 this application. It should be capitalized wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology.
3. Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent their use in any manner which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.
4. The amendment to paragraph 67 of the specification submitted on Oct. 28th, 2005 is objected to. The applicants intended to change "download MPU 1 through infrared channel 136" to "download MPU 1 through two-way infrared channel 136." The two-way nature of the communication is clear from the rest of the specification and the amendment was not required by the examiner. No new

matter was added, but the amendment was not necessary. The amendment indicated paragraph [0066], when paragraph [0067] was intended (see Page 21, Line 26 to Page 22, Line 14 of the original specification).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 57 to 79 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

7. A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

9. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
10. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
11. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
12. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

13. Claims 57 to 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Franchi (U.S. patent 5,770,533 A) in view of Gimmon (U.S. patent 5,096,195 A).

14. As to Claim 57: '533 discloses all of the elements of Claim 1, but lacks specificity as to the gaming device receiving data via a first two-way communication channel from the computer while being housed in the dispenser with the first communication channel being secure. Franchi teaches in '533 a self-service dispenser for dispensing at least one portable gaming device with the dispenser being controlled by a computer and the computer operationally interfaced with a first transceiver (Col. 15, Lines 38 to 54; Col. 16, Lines 18 to 22). The data enables operation of the gaming device following the dispensing of the gaming device from the dispenser, with the portable gaming device including a second transceiver and being in wireless communication with the computer via a second two-way communication channel comprising a first and second transceiver (Col. 15, Lines 26 to 37). '195, however, teaches the gaming device receiving data via a first two-way communication channel from the computer while being housed in the dispenser, with the first communication channel being secure (authorizes gaming unit, Fig. 6; Col. 6, Line 46 to Col. 7, Line 2). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the hardwired two-way communication channel of '195 to the dispenser of '533. Both inventions are dispensers that dispense multiple portable gaming units to customers on a rental basis. The authorization scheme of '195 shown in Fig. 6 could be used to protect the customer accounts detailed in '533 (Col. 6, Lines 30 to 36). The advantage of this combination is that the hard-wired communication while the portable game is in the dispenser would be more secure than the wireless communication used while the game is out of the dispenser.

15. As to Claim 58: '533 includes a latch for securing the gaming device in the dispenser, with the latch being released upon a predetermined event (physically releases RSAT, latching mechanism inherent, Col. 15, Lines 38 to 44).
16. As to Claim 59: The predetermined event that releases the latch in '533 is the insertion of monetary consideration into the dispenser (Col. 15, Lines 44 to 47).
17. As to Claim 60: In '533 the dispenser receives from the gaming device an identification of the gaming device when the gaming device is housed in the dispenser (RSAT necessarily identifies itself when returned, Col. 16, Lines 14 to 17).
18. As to Claim 61: The data in '533 can be a bingo card (Col. 8, Lines 35 to 38).

19. Claims 62 to 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '533 and '195 in view of Walker, et al. (U.S. patent 6,024,640 A).
20. As to Claim 62: The combination of '533 and '195 discloses all of the elements of Claim 62, but lacks specificity as to the data including an encryption key. '640, however, teaches a portable wireless gaming device that uses encrypted communication (146, 148, and 150, Fig. 6). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the wireless encryption of '640 to the combination of '533 and '195. '195 in Fig. 6 checks the identity of the gaming device, which would ideally be done through encryption. '533 can be used for

lottery applications (Col. 8, Lines 35 to 38), like '640. The advantage of this combination would be to further secure the gaming system communications.

21. As to Claim 63: In '533 the portable gaming device includes a transceiver for wireless communication with the computer while being outside of the dispenser.

22. As to Claim 64: The dispenser of '195 charges a gaming device battery while the gaming device is housed in the dispenser.

23. Claims 65 to 79 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over '533, '195, and '640 in view of Rocco, et al. (U.S. pre-grant publication 2001/0035425 A1).

24. As to Claim 65: The combination of '533, '195, and '640 discloses all of the elements of Claim 65, but lacks specificity as to a bill validator for accepting monetary consideration in return for the gaming device. '425, however, teaches a bill acceptor for the dispensing of electronic handheld communication devices (Para. 4, Claim 1). The invention of '195 dispenses portable wireless electronic devices like '533. '533 teaches a cash slot at a blackjack table (Fig. 7) and dispensers at gaming tables (Col. 15, Lines 55 to 65). The advantage of this combination would be to automate the cash collection process of '533 by having it done by the dispenser.

25. As to Claim 66: The dispenser of '533 includes a card reader for reading a player club card (Col. 15, Lines 38 to 54).

26. As to Claim 67: '195's dispenser includes a printer for printing a sales receipt (121, Fig. 8).
27. As to Claim 68: The dispenser of '533 includes a barcode reader for reading barcodes (Col. 10, Lines 32 to 34).
28. As to Claim 69: The dispenser of '533 maintains an account for at least one user of a gaming device (Col. 6, Lines 30 to 36).
29. As to Claims 70 and 71: '533 is capable of crediting the players account upon return of the gaming device to the dispenser and refunding the balance of the account upon return of the gaming device to the dispenser (Col. 6, Lines 30 to 36; Col. 15, Lines 49 to 54).
30. As to Claim 72: The RSAT of '533 can communicate with the computer by infrared communication (Col. 16, Lines 18 to 22).
31. As to Claims 73 to 79: '533 teaches a self-service dispenser for dispensing at least one portable gaming device (Col. 15, Lines 38 to 54). The dispenser of '195 is controlled by a computer (Fig. 3). The dispenser includes a latch for securing the gaming device in the dispenser, with the latch being controlled by the computer and released upon a predetermined event ('533, Col. 15, Lines 38 to 54). The gaming device is able to receive data while housed in the dispenser ('195, Col. 6, Line 46 to Col. 7, Line 2). Data enables operation of the portable gaming device following dispensing from the dispenser ('533, Col. 15, Lines 26 to 37, Col. 15, Line 66 to Col. 16, Line 13). '533 releases the portable gaming device upon insertion of monetary consideration (Col. 15, Lines

38 to 54). '195 teaches a bill validator (Para. 4, Claim 1). '533 teaches a barcode reader (Col. 10, Lines 32 to 34). '533 teaches a magnetic card reader (Col. 2, Lines 51 to 54; Col. 15, Lines 38 to 55). In light of the fact that in '533 winnings and losses are credited to the player and the player's card is released upon return of the RSAT (Col. 15, Lines 38 to 55) and '640 teaches bonus awards, it would be an obvious design choice to return a deposit to a player or award bonus points as an incentive for returning the portable gaming device.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

32. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Itkis in U.S. patent 4,624,462 A teaches an electronic wireless gaming device. Itkis in U.S. patent 4,856,787 A teaches parallel games played on the same device.

Conclusion

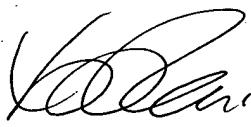
33. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew D. Hoel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5961. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. to Fri., 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

34. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan M. Thai can be reached on (571) 272-7147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 3713

35. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Matthew D. Hoel, Patent Examiner
AU 3713


XUAN M. THAI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
